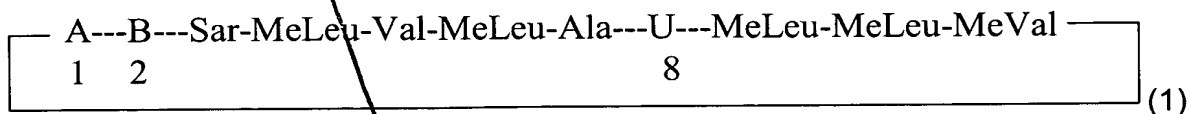


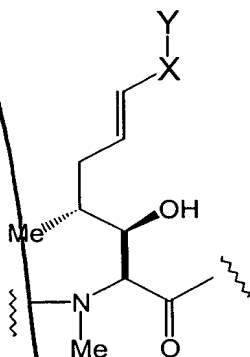
What IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cyclosporin represented by the formula



wherein

A is



X is absent, -C1-C6 alkyl-, or -C3-C6 cycloalkyl-

Y is selected from the group consisting of:

- 10
- 15
- 20
- 25
- (i) C(O)-O-R1, where R1 is hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, heterocyclic, aryl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkoxy, or halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkylthio;
  - (ii) C(O)-S-R1, where R1 is as previously defined;
  - (iii) C(O)-OCH2-OC(O)R2, where R2 is C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, heterocyclic or aryl;
  - (iv) C(S)-O-R1, where R1 is as previously defined, and
  - (v) C(S)-S-R1, where R1 is as previously defined;

B is - $\alpha$ Abu-, -Val-, -Thr- or -Nva-; and

U is -(D)Ala-, -(D)Ser-, -[O-(2-hydroxyethyl)(D)Ser]-, -[O-acyl(D)Ser]- or -[O-(2-acyloxyethyl)(D)Ser]-, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 wherein B is  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , and U is  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$

3 A cyclosporin according to claim 1, wherein B is  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U is  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, and Y is selected from the group consisting of:

C(O)-O-R1 where R1 is hydrogen, C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, heterocyclic, aryl, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkoxy, or halogen-substituted C1-C6 alkylthio;

C(O)-S-R1 where R1 is as previously defined

C(O)-OCH<sub>2</sub>-OC(O)R2 where R2 is C1-C6 alkyl, optionally substituted with halogen, C1-C6 alkoxy, C1-C6 alkylthio, heterocyclic or aryl

4. A cyclosporin according to claim 1 which is selected from the group consisting of:

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOH

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOEt

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>Ph

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>F

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCHF<sub>2</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCF<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu-}$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala-}$ , X is absent, Y = COOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu}-$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala}-$ , X is absent, Y =  $\text{COOCH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu}-$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala}-$ , X is absent, Y =  $\text{COOCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

5 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu}-$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala}-$ , X is absent, Y =  $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{SCH}_2\text{Ph}$

Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu}-$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala}-$ , X is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , Y =  $\text{COOCH}_3$

10 Compound of Formula (I) wherein B =  $-\alpha\text{Abu}-$ , U =  $-(\text{D})\text{Ala}-$ , X is absent, Y =  $\text{COOFmoc}$ .

5. A process for preparing a cyclosporin compound represented by Formula I as defined in claim 1, comprising reacting a compound of Formula 1 wherein A = MeBmt- and B and U are as defined in claim 1 with an olefin represented by the formula  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{X}-\text{Y}$ , wherein X and Y are as defined in claim 1, with a catalyst in the presence of a lithium salt in an organic solvent.

6. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein said catalyst is Grubb's ruthenium alkylidene catalyst, Nolan's catalyst, a benzylidene catalyst or a molybdenum catalyst.

7. The process as defined in claim 5 wherein the reaction is carried out at from room temperature to about  $100^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 to 7 days.

8. A pharmaceutical composition for topical administration comprising a cyclosporin compound of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier therefor.

9. A method for treating inflammatory or obstructive airways disease in a subject in need of said treatment, which comprises topically administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 8.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein said step of topically administering is by inhalation.

11. The method of claim 9 wherein said airways disease is asthma, allergic rhinitis, bronchitis, COPD, chronic bronchitis or cystic fibrosis.